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Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
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No. 16,908.

號四廿月七年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.  
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Steel Building Work of every Description.  
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The infallible insect repeller.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Singapore. Telephone No. 110.  
Shipyard, Shum Sai Tin, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG YING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
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— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
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MANAGER.

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Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
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Terms—From \$5 per day mo.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful",  
P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

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CHINA MAIL OFFICE

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### RUSSIA.

#### MILITARY DEBACLE THREATENING.

"AN APPALLING OFFICIAL  
REPORT."

MERCILESS ACTION TO BE  
TAKEN AGAINST  
COWARDS.

LONDON, July 23.  
An appalling official account of the  
situation on the south-western front  
has been received by the Russian  
Government.

The Report states that a fatal  
crisis has occurred in the morale of  
the troops. Most units are com-  
pletely disorganised and the offensive  
spirit has utterly disappeared. Or-  
ders are not obeyed and exhortations  
by comrades are repelled by threats  
and shots. Some elements volun-  
tarily evacuated positions without  
awaiting the approach of the enemy,  
and sometimes urgent orders for  
reinforcements are discussed for  
hours.

For a distance of hundreds of  
miles, long files of robust and  
shameless deserters are proceeding  
to the rear, and frequently entire  
units desert.

Extreme measures are necessary  
to avert a catastrophe. The Com-  
mander-in-Chief on the west front  
has ordered deserters to be fired on.  
There must be merciless action  
against the cowards who are selling  
Russia and the Revolution.

"UNLIMITED POWER" FOR THE  
GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 23.  
The Council of Workmen's and  
Soldiers' Delegates and the Council  
of Peasants' Congress, after an all-  
night sitting passed a resolution that  
the country is threatened with a  
military débacle and internal  
anarchy, declaring that the State  
and the Revolution are endangered  
and proclaiming the Government to  
be a Government of Safety of  
the Revolution, and according it  
unlimited power to re-establish the  
organisation of the Army and public  
order.

### THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

#### SUCCESS IN THE VILNA REGION.

LONDON, July 23.

A Russian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, reports:—

We attacked in the direction of Vilna,  
penetrating to a depth of two miles in  
some places, in the neighbourhood of  
Krevo, capturing over 1,000 prisoners.

The instability and moral weakness  
of certain detachments is jeopardising  
the development of further success.  
Great numbers of our officers have  
perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

The enemy continues his offensive  
between the Serezh and the Strypa at  
Zlotopol, and has occupied four villages.  
There is intense enemy artillery activity  
to the south of Berezovica and at Yelka.

LONDON, July 23.

The situation in Russia is momentarily  
overshadowing the events on the  
Western Front. Events seem to be  
approaching a sort of climax. The  
news that the Council of Workmen's  
and Soldiers' Delegates and the  
Peasants' Congress have given the  
Government full power is welcome,  
and there are indications that  
the Government will sternly deal  
with the forces of anarchy at Petrograd.

The all-important question is:—Will  
M. Kerensky be able to play the "rebel"  
at the front, which undoubtedly threat-  
ens to create the most dangerous situa-  
tion in the history of the Russian Revolution?

An air squadron bombed Harewal  
with "vibly" good effect. All the  
machines returned.

(Continued on page 2.)

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

A German official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, reports:—  
A Russian attack to the south-west  
of Dvinsk failed.

A Russian attack at Kievo penetrated  
our position, but our counter-attack  
drove them out, except at two points.

Our counter-attack, to the south of  
the Serezh, developed, and the Russians  
retreated into the Carpathians. We  
occupied the heights immediately to  
the westward of Tarnopol and crossed  
the Kobayn-Ostrow railway.

We have begun a forward movement  
across the Dniester. The Russians  
strongly resisted to the south of the  
railway. Russian activity has strongly  
increased along the ridge of the  
Carpathians, as far as Putna.

A lively fire in the region of the  
lower Serezh indicates impending  
battles.

### GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter learns that the Germans have  
occupied Tarnopol.

### PACIFISM IN FRANCE DENOUNCED.

M. RIBOT SAYS "FRANCE CANNOT  
BE CONQUERED."

PARIS, July 23.

The Senate has unanimously passed a  
vote of confidence in the Government,  
and trusts the Government will suppress  
all propaganda against discipline and  
the security of the Nation.

Previous to the resolution, M. Clemen-  
ceau made a remarkable speech, denounc-  
ing pacifism amid general cheers.

M. Ribot said that now he knew the  
whole Parliament was behind him he  
could govern more strongly. He said  
"Germany needs peace, and means to  
secure it by any means she could."  
We are in the presence of a campaign of  
treachery. The police must redouble  
their vigilance. Foul German propa-  
ganda must be suppressed. If  
France wished peace, through weakness,  
she could no longer be worthy to be  
called France. There must be no blind  
optimism; but there must be no  
excessive uneasiness. France cannot be  
conquered.

### GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH CONTINUED.

### ENEMY EFFORTS AGAIN FAIL.

LONDON, July 23.

A French communiqué reports:—  
The German attacks, accompanied by  
violent bombardments, continued last  
night on the Plateau before Comme  
to the Casemates.

After extremely violent attempts the  
enemy succeeded in penetrating "our  
first line, but an immediate and vigorous  
counter-attack rejected him from all  
points except a small portion.

The struggle at Calvarius Plateau  
only ended late at night. Despite all  
his efforts, the enemy was unable to  
drive us off the Plateau.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

A German official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—

There was an artillery battle lasting  
through the night in Flanders. An  
aeronauts unsuccessfully attacked our  
balloons. We brought down eight  
aeroplanes.

In the night, the enemy vigorously  
attacked between Arlon and Merzig.  
We equalled the enemy's success. We  
attacked on the northern slopes at  
Winterberg and carried several lines of  
trenches on a front of a kilometre,  
taking 230 prisoners.

An air squadron bombed Harewal  
with "vibly" good effect. All the  
machines returned.

(Continued on page 2.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
POPULAR NATIVE DIRECTION.

## The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
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General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

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Cable used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions  
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Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,  
the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,  
The Whole of the

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.  
Consisting of:—  
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand  
and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of  
upholstered furniture including Chester-  
field sofa and arm-chairs with "cretonne  
covers," teakwood curio cabinets book-  
cases, writing table and four-fold screen,  
and a number of good Japanese water  
colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China  
upboard, and side table, extension  
dining table and chairs, glass fire screen,  
pictures, also blue and gold dinner  
service, &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed,  
white enameled twin beds, teakwood  
dressing table and marble-top wash-  
stands, teakwood wardrobes and chest-  
of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room  
requisites.

Also  
Overhead ceiling and desk fans,  
electric fittings, "latest designs" a  
number of plants in pots and one  
BAROGRAPH in first class condition.  
On view from Wednesday, the 25th  
inst. at noon.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 20, 1917. 1976

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,  
the 31st July, 1917, commencing at  
10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings  
(First Floor),

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF  
SHOWCASES, OFFICE  
FITTINGS, &c.,  
As follows:—

Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Show-  
case made by Wm. Powell, Counters  
with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell,  
Revelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling  
and Desk Fans, Ono Large Mezzanine  
Floor, Brass Rails, Wooden Partitions  
and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds,  
Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing  
Machines, &c., &c., &c.  
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1975

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of  
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and  
HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.  
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-  
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria  
Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of  
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and  
known and registered in the Land Office  
as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT  
NO. 101 and SECTION B OF  
MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the  
messuages erections and buildings  
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road  
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999  
years created by a Crown Lease dated  
the 8th day of April 1860.

Area in respect of Section "A" of  
Marine Lot No. 101—8444 sq. ft.  
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent  
\$34.44.

Area in respect of Section "B" of  
Marine Lot No. 101—976 sq. ft.  
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.76.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to:—

DENSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Plumbers' Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of  
THE HONGKONG BANK.

or to  
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1977

## AUCTIONS.

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917,  
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

Thirty-three Cases CHOCOLATE  
Tones.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1983

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Room, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

SUNDRY FURNITURE,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience  
of Sale.)

Also  
1 Typewriter, Opera Glasses, Silver  
Watches, a few lots of Chinese Porcelain  
&c., &c., &c.

And  
A number of lots of Enameled Cooking  
Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain  
Ornaments, &c.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1977

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY and MONDAY,  
the 28th and 29th July, 1917,  
commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day,  
at Alexandra Buildings  
(First Floor),

THE WHOLE OF HER  
VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE,  
Comprising:—

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades  
(all new stock, French make 44 inches  
wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats,  
a large assortment of French Flowers  
and Trimmings, &c., Cloth and Serge,  
Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts  
in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture,  
a large variety of Black Serge Coats  
(with new full basques), a fine assortment  
of French Ribbons in short lengths to  
suit purchasers, Black and Coloured  
Ribbon Valvets, Austrian Feathers and  
Pompons, Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and  
Ornaments, Veils, Tulle and Chiffons in  
all colours.

On view day of Sale.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

MONDAY,

the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 503, Nathan Road,  
Kowloon (Top Flat),

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.  
Comprising:—

Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield  
Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Teak  
Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest,  
Bookcase, &c., Large Wardrobe, Bed-  
stead, Dressing Tables, Washstand,  
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room and Kitchen  
Utensils.

Also  
Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing  
Machine, Sunblinds, Pains in Pots, &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of Sale.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1978

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Room, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

ONE IS BORN HAMMERLESS GUN  
BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.  
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1979

SAVARESSE'S  
SANTAL  
CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure  
For all cases of  
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc.

## THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

[CONTINUED.]

In all history an escape from imprison-  
ment has appealed to the romantic side of  
human nature. And that side of human  
nature is by no means to be despised.  
The man who had none of it, who had no  
gleam of adventure in his composition,  
whose imagination was not stirred by  
deeds of risk and enterprise, would by  
reason of this lack be a less valuable  
member of the state to which he belonged.  
The explanation of this is obvious. No  
man is likely to act with courage and  
vigour who does not admire these  
qualities, and such admiration is largely  
dependent on what is commonly called  
the romantic spirit. That these qualities  
are of the utmost worth in the com-  
position of a nation is a fact which nobody  
can reasonably deny.

In the British race there has always  
been much of this admiration for adven-  
turous enterprise, and in consequence no  
small element of the romantic spirit of  
adventure. So much is this the case that  
anything so spirited as an escape from  
prison, even on the part of a criminal,  
has always been regarded with respect  
rather than with disapproval. If this  
feeling appertains to the escape, or at  
tempted escape, of a criminal, how much  
more must it apply to the escapes of  
prisoners of war? I have lately had  
occasion to visit some of the camps in  
England, where German prisoners are  
incarcerated, and was struck by the fact  
that even the attempted escape of an  
enemy prisoner was regarded by those  
responsible for his safety as something  
more than merely pardonable. Unlike  
many other German acts it was within  
the rules of the game, and it testified  
to the spirit of the man who made the effort.

For reasons, which need not be con-  
sidered here, attempts of German  
prisoners to escape from England have  
very rarely proved successful, but actual  
escapes from Germany to England have  
been "more numerous." Details concern-  
ing these last are known but may not  
be given: if it were permissible to publish  
them many stories as strange and wonder-  
ful as anything in fiction could be written.  
Recently a small band of British officers  
succeeded in effecting a brilliant escape.  
It is interesting to note that this was not  
their first bid for freedom. "I have reason  
to know that their experiences were  
sufficiently thrilling to stir the dulled  
imagination, and can at least affirm that  
the initiative, daring, and determination,  
which enabled them to win through, were  
truly remarkable. One other factor con-  
tributed to their success in regaining the  
shores of England. They all bear witness  
—and this may be said of various other  
British soldiers who have escaped at  
different times—to the kindness which  
they received from individuals on reach-  
ing neutral territory. The neutral  
exercised towards them the qualities of  
the Good Samaritan in no small degree,  
and their gratitude may yet prove an  
asset of value to the country whose  
inhabitants sheltered and succoured them  
in the hour of need.

A point that is worth noticing, not  
only in the escape specifically referred  
to but in others, is that success did not  
crown an earlier attempt. This shows  
that to effect an escape the quality of  
perseverance is very necessary, and also  
that an attempt that fails by no means  
precludes the possibility of a later effort.  
If a prisoner wishes to escape he must  
not be half-hearted about it. He must  
mean business from first to last, and be  
so far from allowing failure to depress  
him and weaken his intention, that he  
must look upon such failure merely as  
experience which will aid him to success  
in the future.

With regard to the morality of attempt-  
ing to escape as a prisoner of war, it  
should be clearly understood that no doubt  
arises. A prisoner of war not only does  
no wrong in making every effort to  
escape, but it is clearly his duty to escape  
if that be possible. It is an enterprise  
which undoubtedly requires nerve,  
resourcefulness, and strength of will in a  
very unusual degree. If he possesses  
these qualities he should exercise them on  
an endeavour which is plainly in the  
interests of his country. His country  
needs him, and he can serve her best by  
freeing himself to return to duty. If he  
succeeds, all honour should be his. To  
effect an escape may, and often does, call  
for qualities as fine as those which are  
of the greatest gallantry demand. No  
military honour is as yet awarded to  
prisoners who have escaped, but the  
courage and resource necessary to success  
are in many instances worthy of the  
highest reward.

It is estimated that war pensions  
will cost the country £200,000,000 and  
Mr. Lloyd George said:

## AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

### MR. ELIHU ROOT'S ADDRESS TO THE RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

Mr. Elihu Root, who headed the Ameri-  
can Mission to Russia, thus addressed the  
Council of Russian Ministers last  
month:—

"Mr. President and members of the  
Council of Ministers," said Mr. Root,  
"the mission for which I have the honour  
to speak is charged by the government  
and people of the United States of  
America with a message to the govern-  
ment and people of Russia. The mission  
comes from a democratic republic. Its  
members are commissioned and instructed  
by a President who holds his high office  
as chief executive of more than one  
hundred million free people by virtue of  
popular election, in which more than  
eighteen million votes were freely cast  
and fairly counted pursuant to law by  
universal, equal, direct and secret  
suffrage.

"For one hundred and forty years our  
people have been struggling with the hard  
problems of self-government. With many  
shortcomings, many mistakes, many  
imperfections, we still have maintained  
order and respect for law, individual  
freedom and national independence. Under  
the scrutiny of our own laws we have  
grown in strength and prosperity. But  
we value our freedom more than  
wealth. We love liberty, and we cherish  
above all our possessions the ideals for  
which our fathers fought and suffered and  
sacrificed, that America might be free.

"We believe in the competence of the  
power of democracy, and in our heart of  
hearts abide faith in the coming of a  
better world in which the humble and  
oppressed of all lands may be lifted up  
to freedom to a heritage of justice and equal  
opportunity.

"The news of Russia's new found  
freedom brought to America universal  
satisfaction and joy. From all the land  
sympathy and hope went out to the new  
sister in the circle of democracies. And  
the mission is sent to express that feeling.

"The American democracy sends to the  
democracy of Russia a greeting of  
sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, good-  
will. Distant America knows little of  
the special conditions of Russian life  
which must give form to the government  
and laws which you are about to create.  
As we have developed our institutions to  
serve the needs of our national character  
and life, so we assume that you will  
develop your institutions to serve the  
needs of Russian character and life.

"As we look across the sea we distin-  
guish no party, no class. We see great  
Russia as a whole, as one mighty, striv-  
ing, aspiring democracy. We know the  
self-control, essential kindness, strong  
common sense, courage and noble  
idealism of the Russian character. We  
have faith in you all. We pray for God's  
blessing upon you all. We believe you  
will solve your problems, that you will  
maintain your liberty and that our two  
great nations will march side by side in  
the triumphant progress of democracy  
and the order everywhere has passed  
away and the world is free.

PERIL OF RUSSIA'S TRIUMPH.  
"One fearful danger threatens  
the liberty of both nations. The armed forces  
of a military autocracy are at the gates  
of Russia and the Allies.

"The triumph of German arms will  
mean the death of liberty in Russia. No  
life at the gates of America, but  
America has come to realize that the  
triumph of German arms means the death  
of liberty in the world; that we who love  
liberty and would keep it most, fight for  
it, and fight for it now when the free  
democracies of the world may be strong  
in union, and not delay until they may  
be beaten down separately in succession.

"So, America sends another message  
to Russia—that we are going to fight, and  
have already begun to fight, for your  
freedom equally with our own, and we  
ask you to fight for our freedom equally  
with yours. We would make your cause  
ours and our cause yours, and, with a  
common purpose and mutual helpfulness  
of a firm alliance, make sure of victory  
over our common foe.

"You will recognize your own senti-  
ments and purposes in the words of  
President Wilson to the American Con-  
gress, when on the second of April last  
he advised a declaration of war against  
Germany. He said:—

"We are accepting this challenge of  
hostile purpose because we know that in  
such a government (the German govern-  
ment) following such methods we can  
never have a friend, and that in the pres-  
ence of its organized power, always lying  
in wait to accomplish we know not what  
purpose, there can be no assured security  
for the democratic governments of the  
world.

"We are now about to accept the  
gauge of battle with this natural foe to  
liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the  
whole force of the nation to check and  
nullify its pretensions and its power. We  
are glad, now that we see the facts with  
no veil of false pretence about them, to  
fight thus for the ultimate peace of the  
world and for the liberation of its peoples,  
great and small, and the privilege of men  
everywhere to choose their way of life  
and of obedience.

"The world must be made safe for  
democracy. Its peace must be planted  
upon the tested foundations of political  
liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve.  
We desire no conquest, no dominion. We  
seek no indemnities for ourselves, no  
material compensation for the sacrifices  
we shall freely make. We are but one of  
the champions of the rights of mankind.  
We shall be satisfied when those rights  
have been made as secure as the faith and  
the freedom of nations can make them.

"And you will see the feeling towards  
Russia with which America has entered  
the great war in another clause of the  
same address. President Wilson further  
declared:—

"Does not every American feel that  
assurance has been added to our hope for  
the future peace of the world by the  
wonderful and heartening things that have  
been happening within the last few weeks  
in Russia? Russia was known by those  
who knew her best to have been always  
in fact democratic at heart in all the  
vital habits of her thought, in all the  
intimate relationships of her people that  
spoke their natural instinct, their habitual  
attitude toward life. The autocracy that  
crowned the summit of her political  
structure, long as it had stood and terrible  
as was the reality of its power, was not  
in fact Russian in origin, character or  
purpose and now it has been shaken off  
and the great, generous Russian people  
have been added, in all their native  
majesty and might, to the forces that are  
fighting for freedom in the world, for  
justice and for peace. Here is a fit  
partner for a league of honour."

### AMERICA'S WOODEN VESSELS.

All the wooden vessels which are being  
built on the other side of the Atlantic  
are not, it seems, auxiliaries. Several  
are approaching completion are  
full-powered ships. The Oregon, launch-  
ed recently at Seattle, is to have twin  
Southwest-Harris-Diesel engines, of 225  
h.p., and a fuel capacity which will be  
equal to about 8,000 miles. She is 240ft.  
long by 48ft. beam by 28ft. deep, and  
1,200,000 of Washington fir has been  
used in her construction. Her dead-  
weight carrying capacity is 3,000 tons.

### TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES FOR THE TROOPS.

Sir Edward Ward, Director-General of  
Voluntary Organizations, writing to the  
Organizers of the Overseas Club Tobacco  
Fund, says:—"I want to appeal to you  
to continue, and if possible extend, this  
branch of your work, by providing even  
greater quantities of tobacco and  
cigarettes for general distribution to the  
troops. No luxury is more appreciated  
by our soldiers than gifts of this  
nature."

For use in school celebrations of  
Empire Day nothing better in the way  
of National Anthems could be devised,  
remarks a London contemporary, than  
the additional verse which Mr. M. S.  
Stedding wrote a few years ago:—

May our great Empire stand  
By God's protecting hand  
Shielded from ill  
May all her children free  
Pursue their destiny  
Serving with loyalty  
God and their King.

### The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD-LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND  
makes blood—lots of it—life  
giving, bracing, nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## INTIMATIONS.

### Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,  
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,  
fish or cheese, &c., are all that is  
required to impart the most delicious  
piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its  
ingredients make a little of this sauce go  
a long way.

Lea & Perrins  
The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES  
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,  
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,  
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature  
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions  
generally. It is everything you could wish  
as a simple and Natural Health-giving  
Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from  
weak nerves, who tire easily, can't  
sleep, have brain fog, low vitality,  
general weariness, loss of strength, dulled  
ambition, lack of will power, or any of  
those symptoms that so surely arise from  
poor, unsteady, unstringed nerves, or  
nervous force run low, should try taking a  
little Sargol with their meals for a few  
days and note results. This preparation  
is the greatest, ginger-up stimulant and  
nerve vitalizer ever known for putting  
the good old "pen," ambition, courage  
and real vital energy into a tired, run-  
down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next  
time you feel tired, blue, or when your  
nerves are fairly crying out, take two  
Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten  
minutes, and note results. Sargol seems  
to go straight to the nerve cells and  
starts work the minute it reaches them.  
It brings a ten minute change from that  
awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-heck  
feeling to brightness, strength, clear  
headedness and courage. It calms and  
strengthens the nerves of people who  
get the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives  
them poise, power and tremendous  
reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely  
harmless, contains no habit-forming  
drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant  
and efficient. A. B. Watson & Co. Ltd.,  
The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy,  
Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dis-  
pensary, and many other leading  
chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell  
it in 40 tablets to a package.

For use in school celebrations of  
Empire Day nothing better in the way  
of National Anthems could be devised,  
remarks a London contemporary, than  
the additional verse which Mr. M. S.  
Stedding wrote a few years ago:—

May our great Empire stand  
By God's protecting hand  
Shielded from ill  
May all her children free  
Pursue their destiny  
Serving with loyalty  
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May all her children free  
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Serving with loyalty  
God and their King.

## AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions from the Liquidators of Messrs.  
JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order  
of the Hongkong Government to sell by  
Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,  
at his Sales Room,  
DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situate at The Peak  
Hongkong, and being Rural Building  
Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT  
The property consists of:—





# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

Account of bad weather the  
Annual Distribution of Prizes is  
POSTPONED TO SATURDAY  
the 25th instant.

THE SUPERIORESS.

Hongkong, July 24, 1917. 1985

## THE CALENDAR.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 26.—  
Land Investment Co's Dividend due.  
West Point Building Co's Dividend due.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture at 6 Stewart Terrace.  
Peak.

FRIDAY, July 27.—  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Cooking Utensils, etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of fuses of  
Chocolate at Messrs. Hughes and  
Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 28.—  
Russian Internal Liberty Loan close.  
Entries close for H.K.C.C. Summer  
Tennis Tournament.  
9 p.m.—Night Fête at V.R.C.  
SATURDAY 29 & MONDAY, July 30.—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials,  
Hats, Corsets, etc. etc. at Madame  
Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

MONDAY, July 30.—  
Anniversary of the Accession of King  
Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1900).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc. at  
50B, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TUESDAY, July 31.—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases,  
Office Fittings, etc. at Madame  
Gains, Alexandra Buildings.  
Noon.—Auction of "Lysol," 184  
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.—  
1.11 p.m.—Full Moon.  
SATURDAY, August 4.—  
Anniversary of Declaration of War  
between Great Britain and Germany  
(1914).

MONDAY, August 6.—  
General Holiday.

MONDAY, August 13.—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
Dividend due.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.—  
H.K. Tramway Co's Dividend due.

## THE 'CHINA MAIL'

## NOTICE

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communication  
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for  
publication but as evidence of good  
will.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
\$30 per annum; per quarter and per month  
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Order for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit  
25 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should  
be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 1, 4, 6, and 8 should be  
sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in  
before 3 p.m.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered to a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.  
Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong.  
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.  
THE CHINA MAIL, LONDON.

deeds of their past." A good start  
was made on the 1st inst. but we  
now see that the brightest prospects  
for Russia and her Allies have been  
utterly wrecked, for the present, at  
least, by treachery and cowardice  
hitherto unsuspected in the Russian  
soldier. Some writers recently, in  
explanation of what has been happen-  
ing on the Russian front, have been  
emphasising how difficult it is to  
fairly measure the Slav race by  
Western standards. "It would be  
invidious to particularize," says  
one English writer, "but the Russian  
is more at home than our people in  
the midst of disorder; he has an  
Irishman's love for a Donny-  
brook Fair, and he has the capacity  
de se débrouiller which would  
do credit even to a Frenchman.  
There is also this to be said,  
that he is often carried off his feet  
by great spasms of emotion, and is  
at the same time extraordinarily brave  
and tenacious in battle. It is prob-  
ably because of their comprehension  
of Russian psychology that the Ger-  
mans retain so many troops on the  
Russian front. They fear a great  
revulsion of feeling, or what, in a  
borrowed term, we now call great  
"reactions." The Russian has fought  
in this war with one rifle to four  
men, and stood bombardments of  
300,000 shells when able to reply  
with only 100. He has, literally,  
broken barbed wire with his  
shoulders. He has ever been loyal  
to his Allies in the past, and he  
may at any moment emulate the  
steadiness of the Cossack *raïd* in  
these troubled times and sweep over  
the German lines in a tumultuous  
horde. Molotov's famous dictum that  
Russian military support is always  
too slow in coming and too powerful  
when it comes may yet receive signal  
confirmation." Let us hope that the  
present deplorable situation can be  
regarded in this light. It is  
impossible to believe that the great  
mass of the Russian Army will  
quietly accept the unenviable place  
in history as a defaulter on the  
field of honour in the greatest war  
in the history of the world.

## BIRTHS.

LANGRIDGE.—On July 17, at Shanghai,  
to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. LANGRIDGE,  
a son.

LYNCH.—On July 18, at Shanghai,  
to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. LYNCH,  
a daughter.

MCINTYRE.—On July 14, at Shanghai,  
to Mr. and Mrs. FRANK K.  
MCINTYRE, a daughter.

PARTIDGE.—On July 14, at New-  
chwang, to Capt. and Mrs. A.  
PARTIDGE, a daughter.

PAWSEY.—On July 16, at Shang-  
hai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. PAWSEY,  
a son.

SANDERSON.—On July 13, at Peking,  
the wife of Mr. L. SANDERSON,  
of a son.

TILLEY.—On July 16, at Shanghai,  
to Mr. and Mrs. FRANK TILLEY,  
a son.

## DEATH.

WYLES.—On July 15, at Amoy, Cap-  
tain WILLIAM SCOTT WYLES,  
Commander of the Chinese Customs  
Revenue Cruiser "Pingshing" aged  
64 years.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, July 24, 1917.

THE OMINOUS NEWS FROM  
RUSSIA.

MOST disconcerting news continues  
to come over the cables regarding the  
situation on the south-western por-  
tion of the Russian front where it is  
officially declared that "a fatal crisis  
has occurred in the morale of the  
troops." Most of the units, says this  
gloomy report, are completely dis-  
organised and the offensive spirit has  
utterly disappeared. In the words  
of a resolution passed by the Congress  
of the Soldiers, Workmen and  
Peasants' organisations, the country  
is threatened with a military débâcle  
and internal anarchy. It is a sorry  
picture; but there are statements in  
the cable messages which give us  
hope still of a change for the better  
before it is too late. The Congress  
has given the Government unlimited  
power to re-establish organisation in  
the Army and public order, and the  
Commander-in-Chief on the West  
front has ordered deserters to be  
fired upon. "There must be merci-  
less action against the cowards who  
are selling Russia and the Revolution,"  
the Government says; and the  
world will breathlessly await further  
news of the action taken, and its  
result. If recovery is possible it  
cannot, in the very nature of the  
circumstances, be immediately of  
such a character as to remove all  
uneasiness. But is it possible to  
regard the present crisis as absolutely  
fatal? It is utterly inconceivable  
when we recall the strong attitude  
which has been taken all along  
since the fatal March 18th by the  
responsible statesmen of New Russia  
in impressing upon their countrymen  
the importance of realising that  
the liberty they won by the  
revolution can only be firmly secured  
by the prosecution of the war to  
final and complete victory. A well-  
known English publicist sometime  
ago wrote: "If the Russian  
Revolution has brought freedom to  
Russia, it has also risked bringing  
Slavery to Europe, and at its best  
will prolong the campaign for a  
year, unless the Russian armies are  
able to renew properly the mighty

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE NAVY AGAINST THE PEKING  
GOVERNMENT.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

SHANGHAI, July 22.  
Admiral Chen Ping Kwang, ex-  
Minister of the Navy, has issued a  
Manifesto on behalf of the Navy  
demanding the maintenance of the  
Provisional Constitution, the re-  
assembly of Parliament and the  
punishment of the rebellious Provin-  
cial Governors.

The Manifesto declares the Peking  
Government to be an illegal body.  
Admiral Chen Ping Kwang and  
Mr. Tang Shao Yi are proceeding to  
Canton on the cruiser *Huichih*. It is  
expected that the whole cruiser  
squadron will follow.

[The "China Mail" Service.]

## THE PRESIDENCY.

PEKING, July 22.

The Government will send a special  
train to Nanking for President Feng  
Kuo Chang.

The general opinion here is that if  
General Feng comes to Peking he will  
most likely bring his own troops with  
him.

PEKING, July 23.

Li Yuan Hung proposes to leave for  
Japan as soon as General Feng Kuo  
Chang arrives in Peking, which is  
expected to be on the 26th inst.

The Premier, Tuan Ki Sui, expects to  
re-convene Parliament within six months.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Feng Kuo Chang originally intended  
to leave for Peking on the 26th inst.,  
but telegrams were received yesterday  
from Luk Wing Ting, and from the  
provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi,  
requesting Feng Kuo Chang to post-  
pone his journey and to ask Li Yuan  
Hung to resume office.

Feng Kuo Chang has therefore  
decided not to go to Peking. At the  
same time, he telegraphed to Tuan Ki  
Sui asking him to request Li Yuan  
Hung to resume office.

Feng Kuo Chang has also cancelled  
the draft mandate appointing Tuan Ki  
Sui Tsewan of Kiangsu.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Eighteen provinces have telegraphed  
to Peking requesting that Li Yuan  
Hung shall resume office.

A certain famous scholar declares  
that it would be better for Li Yuan  
Hung to be President, than Feng Kuo  
Chang.

Li Yuan Hung, however, strongly  
refuses to resume office, saying that he  
intends to go to Japan with his family  
and from there will travel alone, in  
America and Europe.

## TROOPS MUTINY.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

The pig-tailed troops in Chaochow  
and Hoichow have mutinied and have  
looted seven arsenals. Communications  
are interrupted.

## THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

We are informed by the local branch  
that the Russo-Asiatic Bank has declared  
a dividend of 16% for the year 1916.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF PAPER.

A paper merchant of No. 54 Queen's  
Road Central, reported to the police  
this morning that some time between  
April and the present month, some  
person entered his store, on the 4th  
floor of Alexandra Buildings, and stole  
150 reams of foolscap paper, valued at  
\$1,200.

The complainant stated that he  
suspected his folk, who has absconded.

## TELEGRAMS TO SARAWAK.

The State of Sarawak has recently  
been linked up with the general telegraph  
system of the Far East and telegrams  
can now be sent to Kuching, Sadong  
and Sibn Min.

The opening ceremony of the new  
Yokohama Town Hall, built in memory  
of the opening of Yokohama to foreign  
trade, 59 years ago, took place recently.  
The construction of the hall was started  
nearly three years ago, and it cost  
Y. 3,550,000. The ceremony was  
attended by Marquis Okuma, ex-  
Premier, Prince Tokugawa, President of  
the House of Peers, foreign representa-  
tives, and many Japanese and foreign  
notables. The Memorial has a tower  
rising 144 feet.

The total output of the Kaian Min-  
ing Administration mines for the week  
ending 7th July, amounted to 60,000 tons,  
and the sale during the period to  
43,000 tons.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE.

## WANCHAI WESLEYAN CHURCH.

THE LATE 2ND LIEUT. J. H.  
BONE.

A good congregation was present  
to witness the unveiling by H.E.  
the Governor on Sunday last of a  
brass tablet erected by Wanchai  
friends to the memory of J. H.  
Bone, 2nd Lieut., 5th Sherwood  
Foresters, who was killed in action  
in France on 22nd July, 1915. The  
inscription on the tablet read as  
follows:—

In loving memory of  
JOHN HUGH BONE,  
2nd Lieut., 5th Sherwood Foresters,  
younger son of the  
Rev. C. and Mrs. Bone,  
killed in action in France  
July 22, 1915.  
"Greater love hath no man  
than this."

There was a short service and  
after the second hymn His Excel-  
lency unveiled the memorial and  
read the inscription. At the con-  
clusion of the service the Rev. T.  
Robinson, the Chaplain, delivered  
the following address:—

In this simple service we bring our  
tribute of respect and affection to  
the memory of one who in life and  
in death points for us the way to the  
highest. To-day John Hugh Bone  
lies buried in a quiet graveyard in  
France with many more of our brave  
boys who fell in the Battle of the  
Somme. Few or none of us may  
ever see the spot where he lies; but  
to-night those of us who knew him  
bring our simple wreath, and in  
spirit lay it at the foot of the  
wooden cross that marks his last  
resting place. And those of us who  
did not know him stand in reverent  
attention and salute him as one  
amongst those noble thousands,  
some of our own flesh and blood,  
who could hear nothing but the call,  
the call that rang through their being  
and made them forget every selfish  
interest, and who gave everything  
for the Cause. In honouring him,  
we seek to honour the memory of all  
our men who went to the Great War  
and died.

And yet as we think of him and  
of others of like spirit, there is  
beneath our inevitable human sad-  
ness a pride and a rejoicing that no  
thought of human loss can quench.  
It is indeed as Katherine Tynan says  
"a day of grief and glory." In the  
hearts of these men there was that  
greater love that can never die.  
The last thing that some of these  
men would have claimed was the  
possession of this greater love.

They took the Cross although they  
didn't know it.  
They took the Cross although they  
didn't know it.  
They took the Cross and made the  
sacrifice.

According to the words of Jesus,  
they did the utmost that human  
love can do in laying down their  
lives for others. Theirs was the love  
that somehow links itself on with  
the victorious redeeming love of  
Christ; theirs the greater love that  
is greater and stronger than death,  
the love that gains the fuller life in  
the glancing away of life itself. Their  
spirit goes marching on and will live  
again not only in an Empire saved  
from the aggression of a ruthless foe,  
an Empire, we hope, ennobled by  
their sacrifice; but surely also will live  
again in the land of the Immortals.

And so as we think of them, the  
last words we hear are not "dust  
to dust"; we hear the music of the  
victim's song and we rejoice in the  
thought of that fuller life into which  
they have gained an abundant  
entrance.

The facts of the life of John Hugh  
Bone are familiar to many of us.  
They may be told in a few words.  
When the War broke out he eagerly  
followed every phase and read all  
the news he could get with the  
greatest keenness. Gradually the  
conviction became clear that he must  
offer himself. For a long time he  
had been a keen volunteer, doing his  
duties with zeal and thoroughness.  
Although he held a good position in  
the Colony and had good prospects  
before him, he was prepared to give  
up everything. Obstacles were put  
in his way, it was said that he could  
not be spared; the local authorities  
of the firm in which he was em-  
ployed felt that his request could  
not be considered. Had he wished  
to turn a deaf ear to the stern call  
of duty, many an excuse could have  
been given. But he was determined  
that nothing should keep him back,  
and so definitely resigned his posi-  
tion in the firm. He cast off every  
rope that moored him to the shore  
of his worldly interests, definitely  
faced the possible sacrifice of all his  
future, and was willing to accept the  
humblest position in the New Army.

And Thou art not in these, we  
know.  
But, trembling for my heart's  
desire,  
I kissed the lad and let him go.

Then, how, or where, I cannot tell,  
So suddenly, and silently,  
And secretly, the thing befell.  
I knew that Thou wast seeking  
me.

And Thou hast found me: grief  
and loss  
And love—I read them in Thy  
face.  
A little mound, a wooden cross,  
Behold, at last, the Typing  
place.

The memory of John Hugh Bone  
challenges us who live securely and  
comfortably in this sheltered spot of  
the Empire. The testing time for  
most of us will be in the future.  
And better for us to have died on  
the stricken fields of France than to  
fail that test. It will be a hard test,  
a challenge that we shall find it  
difficult to maintain. But it is a  
challenge we have got to meet and it  
calls us to be worthy to follow in  
his train.

"If it be found, when the battle  
clears,  
Their death hath set me free,  
Then how shall I live with myself  
the years,  
Which they have bought for  
me?"

They are calling us to "play up."  
Wherefore, seeing we are en-  
compassed by so great a cloud of  
witnesses, let us lay aside every  
weight, and run the race that is set  
before us, looking unto Jesus,  
who is the Author and Finisher of  
our Faith.

Arrived home, he spent some  
months in an officer's Training Corps  
and was then definitely appointed to  
a regiment still at home. Soon after  
the beginning of the Battle of the  
Somme the Sherwood Foresters suf-  
fered very heavy casualties in officers  
and an appeal was made in England  
for volunteers. Jack volunteered at  
once and joined the new regiment in  
France. Immediately on his arrival  
he found that a specially dangerous  
bit of work was to be undertaken on  
his part of the line, and the call for  
volunteers came to several of the  
regiments. He volunteered again  
and fell in the assault.

It is a simple story and typical of  
thousands of others, but let us never  
be blind to its meaning or unbelief  
of its lesson and its message. It is  
not a story of great achievement,  
but it is the story of a man who had  
the will and the spirit to give him-  
self utterly and to dare anything that  
human valour might accomplish.  
It is the story of a man who in quiet  
devotion to duty and in following the  
highest that he knew, in the days  
before the War, prepared himself for  
the great ordeal; and when the call  
came he went undeterred by thought  
of self or fear of danger. He set his  
face steadfastly to go, if need be,  
to Jerusalem, and went, we believe,  
with the joy of the sacrificial spirit  
in his heart.

And so to-night we put up this  
tablet, lest in the coming years, and  
in the midst of other days than  
these, we forget. A kind friend has  
given the brass and amongst our-  
selves we have collected a few dollars  
for the engraving; but unassuming  
though this tablet is, the tongue of  
an angel could not tell us all it  
means. It tells of the noble spirit  
which is the true glory of our  
Empire; it points us to the highest  
ideals of our race; it bids us turn  
our eyes to that greatest love of all  
by which alone the world can be  
saved, and in which the "greater"  
love of our men finds its sure fulfil-  
ment. And, it rebukes us in our  
unworthiness and selfishness and  
calls us to the better things of life.

Surely if we follow the trail of  
this experience, we shall find that  
it leads us to the cross of Christ; and  
it leads us to follow it further into the  
future, we may surely  
believe that it leads past the tomb  
into the realms of a new and fuller  
life. That is the trail that so many  
of our people have followed in these  
days and followed, with aching  
hearts. And in spite of the faults  
and failings that mark our national  
life, it is nevertheless true that  
thousands in these days have found  
a new meaning, a new hope and a  
new communion in the cross of  
Christ. The sacrifice of our men  
either leads us into the greater dark-  
ness or it leads us to the place where  
Christ conquered death; to His cross  
where a new spirit, a new interpre-  
tation and a new hope are given to  
the world. Our men in the trenches  
have found it so. They have re-  
sisted the presence of the Christ whom  
in calmer days they had forgotten.  
They have felt that overstretching  
all was the great indomitable, con-  
quering, comforting love of Christ.

"We never thought about You much  
in England,  
But now, that we are far away  
from England,  
We have no doubts, we know that  
You are here."

Men and women who have sought  
in all the ways of the world for the  
great secret have found it at last in  
communion with Christ at His cross.  
These their feet have found a resting  
place, and in their loss the mystic  
joy of sacrifice has possessed their  
hearts.

"I sought Thee in the written  
Word,  
But found no message there for  
me.  
I knelt within Thy house, but  
heard  
Only a, lifeless, litany.

I sought Thee in great silence,  
Beneath the sunshine and the  
star,  
But sad at heart I turned from  
these—  
Thou art not, or Thou art too  
far.

I sought Thee in the busy street,  
I set the child upon my knee,  
And human love I found was  
sweet,  
Yet could not point the way to  
Thee.

Then came the earthquake and the  
fire,  
And Thou art not in these, we  
know.  
But, trembling for my heart's  
desire,  
I kissed the lad and let him go.

Then, how, or where, I cannot tell,  
So suddenly, and silently,  
And secretly, the thing befell.  
I knew that Thou wast seeking  
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And Thou hast found me: grief  
and loss  
And love—I read them in Thy  
face.  
A little mound, a wooden cross,  
Behold, at last, the Typing  
place.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese arrested in Des  
Vaux West was charged with  
having stolen miscellaneous goods from  
a shop in Centre Street, West Point.

It was discovered that the accused  
was a returned banishee. On the first  
occasion he was banished for five years,  
but returned within six months. He  
was banished again but returned once  
more.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced accused to  
six months hard labour for the theft,  
12 months for returning from banish-  
ment, and to be banished for ten years  
when the above sentences are completed.

## OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morn-  
ing, a Chinese shopkeeper in Bonham  
Strand was charged with obstruction.  
He had a number of cases of goods  
lying out on the pavement which he  
opened to display the goods for sale.

The Sergeant who arrested the  
accused said that obstructions of this  
nature were becoming a nuisance. He  
had warned defendant and others but to  
no purpose. He therefore charged the  
defendant.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined the defendant,  
\$10.

## STEALING LAMPS.

A quarrel, which led to a fight  
which took place in the Hongkong  
University Grounds, resulted in the  
appearance of the two pugilists before  
Mr. Wood this morning.

The police stated that as far as they  
could ascertain, one of the accused was  
employed in the University to look  
after the telephone, and some time back  
the No. 1 Coolie of the University  
accused the former of stealing lamps.

A quarrel took place last night and a  
fight followed. The No. 1 Coolie  
sustained a nasty cut on his lip, inflicted  
by a small iron bar, which the telephone  
coolie admitted was his property. On  
the other hand, the latter had several  
marks about his arms and shoulders,  
caused by the No. 1 Coolie hitting him.

Mr. Wood bound both men over to  
keep the peace.

FOUND OPIUM WHILE  
SWEEPING.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning,  
a Chinese was charged with being in  
possession of "13 taels of opium not  
Government opium.

The defendant said that he was  
sweeping the floor when he found the  
opium.

Mr. Wood inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

## OPIUM POSSESSION.

A constable told Mr. Wood this  
morning that receiving information that  
a Chinese woman and a girl had opium  
in their possession, he followed the pair  
to the Western Market, where he saw  
another constable and they arrested the  
woman and the girl.

In the Court the girl denied that she  
knew the woman and the woman stated  
that she did not know the girl. The  
woman also stated that the opium had  
been given to her by her mistress, who  
ran away when she saw the Police  
constables approaching.

Both accused were remanded in  
Police Custody.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.  
Eweo..... 160 buyers  
Shanghai Cottons..... 128 buyers  
Oriental..... 38 buyers  
Lau Kung Mow..... 83 buyers  
Kung Yik..... 15 buyers  
Yangtzeopos..... 64 buyers

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challenges us who live securely and  
comfortably in this sheltered spot of  
the Empire. The testing time for  
most of us will be in the future.  
And better for us to have died on  
the stricken fields of France than to  
fail that test. It will be a hard test,  
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compassed by so great a cloud of  
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I knelt within Thy house, but  
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Only a, lifeless, litany.

I sought Thee in great silence,  
Beneath the sunshine and the  
star,  
But sad at heart I turned from  
these—  
Thou art not, or Thou art too  
far.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## ENEMY RUSES.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—

Owing to the fact that a bombarded position is usually entirely cut off from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs and shells in order to communicate with their rear during a bombardment. The bombs are fired from trench mortars, with a range of 500 yards, in order to establish communication between the first line under bombardment and the Battalion or Regimental commands in the rear, while shells are thrown from mine throwers, with a range of 1,300 yards in order to link up Battalion or Regimental Commands with the Artillery and Brigade headquarters. These bombs and shells fall at an agreed spot, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Another ruse to which the enemy is increasingly resorting is that of concealing his positions by smoke. A recently captured order to the enemy artillery announces that a large number of smoke pots will be issued to batteries when the battery is under fire, directed by aeroplane. These will be placed to windward of the battery which the flames will conceal. Obviously, smoke can also be utilised to conceal trenches and redoubts, provided the wind is favourable.

The enemy is also giving attention more than ever to the possibilities of gas shells, in the use of which specially trained officers are instructing artillery commanders.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## LOCAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

A successful local operation, to the south of Avion, reached its objectives with little loss, and we secured over 50 prisoners. We raided and bombed dug-outs, to the south of Havrincourt and in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Holliebeck. We repulsed raids at Lombartville and to the south-east of Lens.

## THE PALESTINE FRONT.

## ENCOUNTER WITH ENEMY CAVALRY.

LONDON, July 23.

An official despatch from Egypt states:—

Two enemy cavalry regiments, on July 19th, pushed forward nine miles to the westward of Beersheba. Our mounted regiments drove them back to Beersheba.

We successfully carried out raids on enemy trenches to the south-west of Gaza.

## THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

## FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 23.

An official despatch from East Africa states that the enemy evacuated Mount Shikama on July 17. We pursued the main body, which occupied a ridge to the north of Narongombe which we attacked on July 19. There was severe fighting, the enemy stubbornly resisting and frequently counter-attacking and sustaining heavy losses. Our casualties were also considerable.

The enemy evacuated Kitope and we drove his rearguard towards Madaba.

The enemy retreat towards Mahaba continues.

Belgian columns are pursuing a small German column to the south, through Engaruka, to the west of Lake Natron.

## THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

SALONIKA, July 23.

An official message states:—

We successfully carried out a raid at Homondos, to the south-west of Seres. Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhisar and Puljevo.

## THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, July 23.

The House of Commons has rejected the 30s. minimum wage amendment to the Corn Production Bill, by 301 votes to 102.

## AGA KHAN DEFENDS LORD HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 23.

The Aga Khan, in a long letter to the Times, supporting Lord Hardinge, says that if any Indian were now in either House of Parliament, no matter of what religion, province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify, in the Mesopotamian debates, to the strength and unanimity of the Indian admiration for, and attachment to, Lord Hardinge, and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the Press.

The letter continues: "My countrymen, of all shades of thought, feel that Lord Hardinge has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf. Lord Hardinge's work in India, during both peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by a temporary breakdown of the military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The bold Lord Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Commission. The Mesopotamian breakdown was the inevitable result of the mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to the Indian military resources, actual and potential. Every well-informed man knows, during the last ten years, of the inevitability of war with Germany, but no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilisation of the Indian military strength to such a contingency. Yet, when the moment of the world crisis came, Lord Hardinge, rightly trusting to India's profound loyalty to the Emperor, and her indignant repudiations of the German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France, and it arrived there in time to share in the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help, in any of the theatres of war, was refused. Lord Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fault was one of a too generous response, considering the means immediately available, to the many calls made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Lord Hardinge."

## THE TURK AS A FIGHTER.

## QUALITIES AND DEFECTS.

(By the Special Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" lately in Mesopotamia.)

The Turk in Mesopotamia to-day is not only a beaten man but knows it. The virtue has gone out of him. He was outwitted and defeated in such fashion when General Maude recovered Kut, he was shocked and worried to such purpose during his retreat, and he was so sharply ejected from extraordinarily strong positions as Istabulat above Baghdad, that he lost all heart. Not that his courage failed him, but the initiative in which he was never rich, the "devil" was shaken out of him. I doubt if it is that theatre he will ever fight as well as he did until very near the end of General Maude's advance. For he fought very well indeed, and he had some good leaders.

## THE GENERAL.

Khali, the Commander-in-Chief, of whom I have seen many photographs and who has been minutely described to me by the distinguished British officer who settled the exchange of prisoners with him, is young for his position. He has a high degree of the superficial polish on which the better class of Europeans pride themselves, himself, formal and courteous manners, preciseness, regard for military appearance, but under it something hard and cynical. The legend which represented him a former schoolfellow of General Townshend was obviously a very poor one. But he was not unfriendly towards General Townshend, for Khali can recognise worth in an opponent, or thinks it proper to seem to do so. He would have released General Townshend when Kut fell, but the terms of his offer had been that the British gun should be yielded up, and General Townshend very rightly chose to destroy them before surrendering. Khali is extremely astute and until now he has been very wise in waiting the various forces under his general control at short intervals.

Of Sheffield, the Commander of the XVIIIth Turkish Army Corps, I was not able to learn much. He rose to that position only after the fall of Baghdad, and he is to be judged by his tactics after that event he is seriously wanting in judgment, for he chose to risk encounters only a little above Baghdad when he had every reason for retiring to Istabulat and winning a respite during which he could have improved the actual advantages of that position. But the Commander of the XIIIth Turkish Army Corps, of whom one of my letters written in Mesopotamia has told you something, is singularly enterprising, prompt in decision and personally courageous.

The minor leaders are, I gather, a mixed lot, some of them Turks of the old school with which Englishmen almost invariably used to get on socially, some of the newer stamp. They were shrewd enough to our officers when the opponents met to arrange the evacuation of the sick prisoners and so forth. One stout old fighter, whom it might be unfair to name, said to a British General: "It is absurd, we should be fighting you. But these political evils, the one does not stand quite alone. It cannot, of course, be regarded from this that many Turkish officers dislike the idea of fighting the British, but the one does not stand quite alone. The regimental officers are roughish, if I may judge from such prisoners as I saw, who would have supported most of them to be of the same class as their men and not particularly intelligent."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

## DESPERATE BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communiqué states:—

The battle has continued the whole day with extreme violence in the region of Hurbise and Craonne. Observers located numerous German batteries, whose principal efforts were directed against the Casematres and California Plateaux, which powerful effectives incessantly attacked. Our troops resisted with admirable bravery in hand-to-hand fighting and vigorously counter-attacking. The enemy was thrown back often from the Casematres, to which he had clung, with enormous losses.

The enemy gained a foothold on the California Plateaux first line during the afternoon. Fighting continues desperately.

The artillery was very lively in Champagne and to the left of the Meuse.

## THE FRENCH AND GERMANS.

## LINES ONLY 15 YARDS APART.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the attack on a four-mile front in the Chemin-des-Dunes sector on July 19th, in which the Fifth Division of the Prussian Guard, composed of picked battalions, participated, and was repulsed, says that everywhere along the front the Germans have only a stone's throw to climb to reach the French front lines. At some places the lines are only fifteen yards apart. The French are hanging almost vertically over the Germans. The Germans obtained a single success at one point, because it was practically impossible for the French artillery to protect their own front line. The enemy again attempted an attack in the twilight, and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict raged throughout the night, but the enemy was repulsed from all his momentary gains by morning.

## THE BELGIAN COAST OPERATIONS.

## GERMANS MENACED FROM THE SEA.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the activity of German artillery has been the feature along the Belgian Dunes for some days, and has been steadily increasing. The Germans attempted to consolidate along the support line from which they drove back a battalion of Royal Rifles and Northampton. Recently, but the position was made untenable and they retired. The only territorial result of the attack has been the creation of a very wide "No-man's-land." The Germans are permanently menaced in this area, owing to our command of the sea and the likelihood of long-distance bombardment by monitors.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed raiders eastward of Leveguier.

There were many air-fights last night. We brought down two and drove down four enemy aeroplanes. One of ours is missing. We brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

## THE AIR-RAID.

## RAIDERS HAD A ROUGH TIME.

LONDON, July 23.

Telegrams from correspondents in Kent and Essex show that the attempt to raid London was on an equal scale to that of the 7th inst.

Bombs were dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich, but little damage was done, except the smashing of glass.

The raiders, apparently, had a very rough time, as isolated stragglers were seen scurrying homewards.

Observers on the coast are loud in their praise of the British aeroplanes, which emerged, seemingly, from nowhere, ascended rapidly to a height of 10,000 feet, and remained for hours patrolling the air. The Germans again had the luck of being able to hide themselves behind the clouds.

## GREEK SYMPATHY FOR BELGIUM.

ATHENS, July 23.

The King has telegraphed the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the Belgian Independence anniversary, sympathetically conveying Greece's hopes for an Allied triumph.

## KAISER MEETS SOCIALIST LEADERS.

ZURICH, July 23.

For the first time since the establishment of an Empire, the Kaiser met the Socialist leaders at an informal conference and told them that submarine warfare was succeeding beyond all expectations. In bringing ruin and destruction to Great Britain.

The Emperor emphasized the connection between submarine warfare and the great success of the army on land.

## RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT IN THE SOUTH.

## TROOPS DISREGARD ORDERS.

LONDON, July 23.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—

The intense artillery continues south-westward of Duinsk. The enemy continues to attack westward of Turupol. Our troops continue to retreat beyond the Sereth. The enemy occupied Zagorabella, which is a suburb of Turupol.

Despite our superiority in numbers, the retreat was almost uninterrupted, owing to the instability of the troops, the disregard of orders and the propaganda of the Maximists. The enemy compelled us to evacuate Babilad and to retire to the right bank of the Comnita.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 22.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—

Fighting is proceeding at a few places southward of Smorgon, where the Russians penetrated.

The whole of the Russian front from Zlotapla to the Dunster is yielding under the pressure of our attack at the Sereth.

## AUSTRIAN REPORT.

An Austrian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

A movement towards Rezoava has begun at Turupol.

Numerous villages to the east of the Sereth are in flames.

## RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

## AN INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

PETROGRAD, July 22.

The remodelled Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation beginning: "Citizens! The fateful hour has struck." It declares that the Kaiser's armies have broken the Russian front, facilitated by the criminal levity and blind fanaticism of some, and the treachery of others, and that both threaten the very foundations of new Russia. Hidden forces, in a counter-revolution, raise their heads, but the Government is confident that the recuperation of the country and the strength of the people will act with all the energy and resolution the exceptional circumstances demand.

The first capital problem is the application of strength in the struggle against the foreign foe and the defence of the new Government against the anarchical and counter-revolutionary attempts against which it will not hesitate to take the most rigorous steps possible.

Simultaneously the Government will again demonstrate, by its foreign policy, that the army can only fight with the firm conviction that not a drop of Russian blood will be shed for foreign ends and again confirm the universally proclaimed sentiments of democratic right in pacific pronouncements.

Therefore, it is summoning an inter-Allied Conference in August to decide the general lines of the Allies' foreign policy, and to co-ordinate actions having regard to the application of the Russian revolution principles. Russia would be represented at the conference by Democratic representatives as well as diplomats.

Steps are proceeding for Constituent Assembly elections on September 30th. The chief internal problem is the introduction, as rapidly as possible, of autonomy for the municipalities and zemstvos on the basis of direct and equal secret universal suffrage.

A decree will shortly be promulgated abolishing all classes and ranks of officials and all decorations except those for great military deeds.

## ROMANIA PREPARED TO RENEW HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that news has been received from Romania to the effect that the army is thoroughly prepared to renew the war. It has been thoroughly re-trained, re-equipped and trained under French direction.

## MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, July 23.

A Ministerial statement regarding the Cabinet crisis aims at setting upon Prince Lvov's attitude in resigning, and notes the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Public Instruction and Public Justice.

M. Nekrasov is appointed Minister without Portfolio, to be Acting Premier during M. Kefensky's absence, and M. Tseretelli to be Minister of the Interior and of Posts and Telegraphs.

A HINT POINT: Is it correct to wear black boots with white clothes? Casual observation in the streets and elsewhere shows that many people affect this combination. The explanation given in some instances is that black boots are found to have less "drawing" power. N. C. Daily News.

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting prevention, and it is too dangerous a remedy to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SIAM DECLARES WAR.

BANGKOK, July 23.

Siam has declared war on Germany. The Germans here have been arrested, and 18,965 tons of German shipping have been seized.

## CORDIAL APPROVAL OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 23.

The paper cordially approves of Mr. Lloyd George's ruthless analysis of Dr. Michaelis's subtleties.

## AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

MELBOURNE, July 23.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, interviewed, said he entirely agrees with Mr. Lloyd George that Dr. Michaelis's honeyed words are hypocritical and intended to soothe the uncertainties of Germany, and to deceive the world. There can only be one end: the complete destruction of Germany's military power. Mr. Lloyd George has behind him a united Empire, and the outer Dominions are even more resolute to-day to prosecute the war to a decision of victory on the field of battle, than at the commencement.

## 2200 OPIUM FINE.

## SHIPPING AGENT SAID TO HAVE MADE £1,400 A YEAR.

## MACHINERY ROLLERS.

Ug Yung, a Chinese shipping agent at Linchou, was at the Mansion House, on the 4th ult. ordered to pay fines, amounting together to £200, on summonses for having in June, July, August, and November, 1915, been concerned in removing and dealing with opium prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Robertson, for the Customs, said the defendant carried on business in Linchou Causeway, supplying Chinese for Siam's crews. In pursuance of an arrangement with another person, he purchased in the City and sent to a man in Glasgow 500 lb. of opium. Subsequently the opium was shipped to Shanghai as machinery rollers. Two of the cases of opium succeeded in getting to China, but on the third occasion the person in Glasgow was caught and fined. According to his own figures, the defendant had been making about £1,400 a year on opium legitimately sold.

Mr. Albert Osborn, solicitor for the defence, said the defendant was merely an agent in the matter, his profit being only an extra 2s. on the price. He had nothing whatever to do with exporting the opium to Shanghai, and did not know of the existence of the proclamation prohibiting it.

The Lord Mayor said that if the fines were not paid the alternative would be 76 days' imprisonment.

It was stated, however, that the defendant would pay the fines.

## LESS BEER, MORE BEAUTY.

The Berlin Vorwarts, glad to extract comfort of any sort from the welter of retreats, strikes, and semi-starvation, thanks England for being the means of restoring to the two tubs of London its manly beauty—a characteristic which had hitherto escaped notice. "Not only is the beer growing scarcer and scarcer; it is also becoming worse and worse in quality." In many Berlin resorts one can only procure a sugary thick broth, which, though it is crowned with a dense, soapy foam possesses nothing of the true virtues of Gambian care to sit over mug after mug of this mysterious decoction, and the consequence is that the attention from beer imports to the figures of the average Berliners has not become them at all. This slenderness promotes a mobility of body hitherto unknown among us, and this change, there is no doubt, will have a salutary effect on our physical and even mental development. Hats off, therefore, to the English, but for whom we should never have discovered in ourselves the germs of a classical manly beauty.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

## Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 21st July.

	Receipts for week	Aggregate 20 weeks
This year	13,355	388,498
Last year	16,447	402,965
Increase	3,092	14,467
Decrease	3,092	14,467

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an examination in First Aid held recently, the following candidates passed:

Second Certificate—A. Morris, and Leung Sui-sang.

First Certificate—Leung Yik-long, Lam Tsung, and Un Chong-sung.

Dr. Lim Chong-sung was the Hon. Examiner, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

## BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE.

The Basle papers at the end of June stated that five bridges at Basle have been constructed across the Rhine by hand labour. This is regarded as an indication of a possible retreat. In the meantime, they are a hindrance to navigation.

War savings of soldiers abroad, invested through the Army Paymaster, total £356,700.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

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HONGKONG.

## PALESTINE.

## OPERATIONS AT GAZA.

## ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

ALABAMA, June 26th.

The "Pioneer," Cairo correspondent gives the following details of operations since the capture of Rafah. The Gaza-Eshtaria-Bersheba line was stormed in face of a murderous machine-gun fire, and at numerous points the garrisons were driven out after suffering very heavy losses. The Australian, New Zealand and British Mounted Troops, Camel Corps and a number of B.H.A. Batteries, had crossed the Wadi Ghuzzee, five miles west of Gaza, during the night. While our infantry attack was in progress, strong enemy forces were observed moving up from the Huj area in the north-east, and from the Harara area in the east, with a large body of cavalry was on the march from Beersheba. In the violent struggle which ensued all our troops displayed coolness, resource and dogged heroism worthy of their hard fighting comrades on the Western Front. Some of our detachments actually penetrated into the city of Gaza, but becoming isolated from the main body, and in some instances surrounded, they had to fight their way back to their units. But for the loss of five hours, daylight owing to fog, the whole Gaza position, with its garrison, would have fallen into our hands. But although the delay caused by fog deprived us of this additional success, the day's results included the capture of over 900 prisoners, among whom was Musa Kiasim Pasha, commander of the 33rd Turkish Division, with the whole of his staff, and the infliction of thousands of casualties, as well as the capture of heavy guns and stores. The enemy's total loss was well over 8,000.

After describing the advance beyond Wadi Ghuzzee on the 17th of April, the correspondent says:—On the 19th, our artillery came into action against strong enemy positions, and a heavy bombardment was kept up for two hours. A French war vessel and two of our monitors lent effective assistance. The enemy tried hard to interfere with the work of our batteries; but so well were they concealed that his shelling did no damage whatever. All the positions were being shelled, but Ali Munir was the point that attracted most attention. It seemed as if the very vitals were being torn out of this historic hill, which the German, Armenian, and Turkish earthworks had converted into a first class modern fortress. In the intervals when the whole

place was not enveloped in dull brown clouds of smoke, one could see whole chunks of earth rent from its mass, and sent to shreds in the air. But, advantageously situated as he was, the enemy could not prevent our advance. On the left we pushed forward to within 3,000 yards of Gaza, and drove the Turks from their observation posts and their strongly entrenched position on Simpson's Ridge, a fortified knoll west of the Gaza-Eshtaria road. One could see wave after wave of English and Welsh Territorials, accompanied by two Tanks, steadily advancing from ridge to ridge. There was a brief pause as the attack neared its objective. Then bayonets flashing in the sun as our men swarmed round the banks of Simpson's Ridge told us the position was won.

On their right the English Territorials had also a very difficult task. The newly formed Imperial Mounted Division showed the grandest gallantry, and the men of the Camel Corps are spoken of well. Writing of the aerial achievements, our bombing machines went out to attack Abu Harara, a Turkish position midway between Gaza and Beersheba. They discovered an enemy force of 800 infantry and 800 cavalry preparing to deliver a counter-attack against our right flank. Scoping down they dropped 80 lb. bombs, one of which exploded in the midst of dense masses of troops, doing such fearful execution that the panic-stricken survivors fled in wild disorder to Shera.

Since then there has been no material change in the situation on the Palestine Front. We have been steadily consolidating our position, preparing for a further advance, and generally keeping the enemy on the jump; our patrols are bringing in prisoners, and our mobile columns have during the first half of this month destroyed the railway line, bridges, wells and reservoirs which the Turks had constructed at El Audje, El Burein, and El Koshaimor. Many of the prisoners taken by us were dressed in much warmer clothing than those we captured at El Maghda and Rafah, and had evidently been equipped for a different front. This is one of the many indications which gove beyond doubt that the Turks, realising the seriousness of their position in Southern Palestine, have been compelled to withdraw at least two of their other fronts. The Turkish position at Gaza is a very strong one, and its reduction will probably entail somewhat prolonged operations, being very carefully a combination of trench and submarine warfare, similar to that meted out at France.











## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Wednesday 23rd: 10 a.m. Mrs. Tishall's Class.

Thursday 24th: 2.15 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Helena May Institute.

Friday 25th: 10.15 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Military Hospital.

11 a.m. Drill. Members attending are requested to bring scissors.

W. WILKINSON, Asst. Adjutant &amp; Hon. Sec.

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Fancy Goods and Pastries,

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OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit

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HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton

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concerning the Port can be had on

application to the Agents.

BRADLEY &amp; CO., LTD.,

Agents, Cowie Harbour Coal

Company, Limited.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been

compiled at the National Almanac Office

in London from the result of the analysis

in observations taken by means of an

automatic tide-recording machine in the

Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Teui

during the years 1875-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with

the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty

Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet

3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the

tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard

add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge

at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet

4 inches to the height given in the table.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.57—No returns from

Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has

decreased slightly at all stations re-

porting; it is probably highest in the

Pacific to the south of Japan. An area

of relatively low pressure covers China

and Annam generally.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.35 inch. Total

since January 1st, 48.41 inches, against

an average of 48.40 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at

noon on the 25th July—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W.

winds, moderate; cloudy generally, some